



THE RIO NEWS.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—214 Rua de S. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7:00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

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WANT COAST ITEMS.

—The Peruvian congress has voted to reduce the charges on foreign steamers entering the ports of that country.

—President-elect Errazuriz will be sworn in as President of Chile on the 18th inst. It is said that Ex-President Montt will be appointed director of the naval school.

—The practical school of agriculture at Santiago, Chile, costs the state \$40,000 a year. It is not a very large sum, but perhaps a few idle professors can manage to live on it.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 3rd says that the recent defeat of the revolutionists in Ecuador has greatly weakened their forces, and there now remain only a few red hands in different parts of the country.

—Messrs. Forbes and Co. have obtained the contract for lighting the city of Lima, Peru, by electricity. To commence with there will be 300 arc lamps in the streets. All material will be allowed into the country duty free.

—The proclamation of Errazuriz as President of Chile has not caused the disturbances anticipated. This is a matter of sincere congratulation. When a people have learned to submit gracefully to defeat in political contests, they have taken a long step toward successful self-government.

—The German officers contacted by President Montt as instructors in the Chilean army, have tendered the decision of their contracts to the new President, which he wish not to continue them. This act on the part of the German officers has produced a very favorable impression.

—It has been officially announced that in consequence of work having been delayed, and the illuminating apparatus damaged, by heavy storms, the Evangelists light-house will not be inaugurated, as previously announced, on the first of September. The delay will probably extend to about a month. —Chilian Times, Aug. 5.

—The latest phase in the electoral dispute in Chile is its reference to a "National Council of Honor," which seems a somewhat sentimental method of solving a political quarrel. The said tribunal then threw out, says a telegram of the 3rd inst., six Errazuriz electors and five Reyes electors, leaving the candidates without a majority on either side. The election then fell into congress, which, after an acrimonious debate, elected Errazuriz by 62 votes, against 60 for Reyes. The matter was then solemnly proclaimed President of Chile.

—As the intendente [of S. Fernando] with his family in company with the fiscal treasurer were returning in a coach on the 2nd inst., from viewing the river Antivena overflowing its banks, they had a remarkable escape from being killed by a train as they were passing over the line about five o'clock. Just as the coach was crossing the line the passenger train from Santiago came up and struck the coach, smashing the hind wheels and the back of the vehicle. The intendente's wife was much hurt, but the others escaped with a severe shaking. The accident was attributed to the signalman on the railway at the spot having failed to put up the chain to prevent carriages crossing while a train was due, and also the driver of the coach, Bento Muñoz, being drunk at the time. Both have been reported to the police. —Chilian Times, August 12th. Is it customary in Chile for public officials to drive about with drunken coachmen?

THE HOUSING OF THE OLD ROMANS.

Buildings for the habitation of citizens in ancient Rome were of two kinds, private houses or palaces for the residence of one family or more or less copious retinue of servants, (domus,) and lodging houses, or tenement houses many stories high and adapted to the reception of several families and of single individuals (insulae.) At the time of its greatest development the city numbered 1,790 palaces and 46,602 lodging houses, the population being about 1,000,000 souls. These statistics refer to the city limits only, marked approximately by the walls of Aurelian, but the habitation extended beyond the walls for a radius of three miles at least. This suburban belt of houses and lodgings, with gardens and orchards between them, was called the belt of exurbania loca.

Tenement houses, unknown in villages, very rare in provincial towns, (like Pompeii, Herculaneum, Ostia, and Velleia, considerable portions of which have been excavated,) were introduced in Rome in 455 B. C., as related by Dionysius: "The plebeians agreed to divide among themselves huna file the building lots on the Aventine, each family selecting a space in proportion with the means of which it disposed; but it happened also that families, not able to build independently, joined in groups of two, three, and more, and raised a house in common, one family occupying the ground floor, others the floors above."

This passage throws a considerable light on the history of human habitation in Rome, about which such scanty information has been left by classics. It seems that, from the time the city was built on the Palatine hill to the reign of the Tarquins, the Romans dwelt in huts, not unlike those which to the present day give shelter to the shepherds of the Campagna. They are composed of a framework of timber or houghs, with thatched walls and conical roofs, and a ring of stones. These are represented with every detail in the so-called hut urns—clay vases discovered in the prehistoric cemeteries of Latium and Southern Etruria. In memory of this primitive state of things, two huts were preserved in Rome down to the fall of the empire: the hut of Romulus, otherwise called the cottage of Faustulus, on the Palatine, where the founder of the city had been given shelter and education, and another, but on the Capitoline, where he had been worshipped after his death as a hero.

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Realized do " 900,000
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By DR. ANDREW WILSON.

I.

In the early part of these articles on the skin, I spoke of the value of baths in maintaining the health of that important tissue of our bodies. To-day I proceed to say something about baths and bathing with the view of showing the benefit derived from these measures in the task of preserving our health and well being. It is matter for great rejoicing, I think, that in all our large towns, and in many of our smaller ones as well, public baths have been erected. I know of more than one town to which a gift of public baths has been made by a philanthropic benefactor. This is a generous act, no doubt, and all praise must be accorded to the man who spends part of his fortune in enabling his poorer neighbors to wash and be clean at a trifling cost. But, personally, I would rather see the institution of baths everywhere made a national question. We pay for our public parks, and give ourselves breathing spaces in our big, crowded cities, and equally necessary is it that we should give ourselves baths, as a no less important and essential condition of health. That which the people understand to be part and parcel of their public duty to themselves, is far more likely to be appreciated and used than where a chance millionaire gives one to city or town.

I have long seen the force of this reasoning. In cases where public baths have been erected by the munificence of wealthy men they have often proved, for a time at least, a failure. The people did not at first appreciate the gift. The necessity for baths had not dawned upon them, and for years complaints were rife to the effect that nobody seemed to care to use them. The result was (and is) due to the want of any idea of, or education in, the necessity for strict attention to the welfare of the skin. Nobody has taught the masses the virtues of baths, and hence, not having been concerned in their erection, the people are slow to move in the matter. I look forward to the time when every small place even will have its public baths—baths for cleansing purposes, and a swimming-bath as well. National prosperity means and implies national cleanliness, and you cannot expect that desirable quality to be represented where you have no national interest exhibited in the erection of suitable baths.

Happily, however, we are entering on a new era of things. It is pleasing to note that in new houses, of even a very modest size, a bath-room forms part and parcel of their furnishings. There is no reason why the bath-room should not find a place in well-nigh every home. It does not want much room or space, and it is a measure and item which repays itself over and over again in the increased health it confers upon mankind. But to benefit properly from baths and bathing we must know something about different baths and their action on the body. A cold bath may average in its temperature from about 40 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale to 60 degrees. This is the common scale in use in thermometers in this country. Tepid baths range from 85 degrees to 95; the warm bath varies from 95 to 104 degrees; and the hot bath from 102 to 110 degrees, or more.

Beginning with the cold bath we may first note that, properly used, it is not a cleanser of the skin, but is rather of the nature of a stimulant or bodily "pick-me-up." To cleanse the skin thoroughly we require the agency of hot water or hot air, with soap in addition. A bath in sea or river is practically a cold bath. We do not expect it to clean the skin. It is taken as a tonic measure for bracing up the body. Now note how this tonic action is brought about. If we plunge into cold water the first effect is a kind of chill. The blood, in consequence of the cold shock, is driven from the surface of the body to the inner parts. The blood-vessels of the skin are made to contract, and the result is that at first the skin becomes pale, and there is a sensation of chill. This feeling of action, however, is only of momentary duration. Presuming the person is in good health and robust, in a moment or two reaction begins. There is experienced a feeling of comfort and warmth succeeding the momentary chill. The blood, driven from the surface, begins to return to the outward parts, and if the bather is engaged in vigorously sponging himself, or applying friction to his skin by means of a brush or other appliance, the reaction will be so much the more rapid and distinct.

Then, leaving the bath, the subsequent rubbing down with a hard, dry towel further favours the return of the blood, and the bather feels in a warm glow that is exhilarating in the highest degree. Now, the good of the cold bath is, first, that it certainly promotes the natural action of the skin through its effect on the blood-circulation. It tends to make the skin more active in its duty of getting rid of waste matters, and this is in itself an actual gain to health. Second, it has a distinct bracing effect on the nervous system, and acts a tonic in this way. Third, it inures and accustoms us to withstand injurious and sudden changes in temperature. A man who takes a cold bath every morning is much less likely to catch cold than one who omits the habit. The former is braced up against cold and chill, while the latter is not.

Note, next, certain cautions which should be observed in connection with the cold bath. If a person does not experience the reaction I have spoken of, and if he remains chilly after his bath, then it is not adapted for him. He had better try a tepid bath, at least until he can accustom himself to the cold. It is best to begin the cold bath in summer, as there is less risk of chill. By the time the winter comes, we get accustomed to the cold. But if chill is felt after

the bath it is certain it is not agreeing with us, and had better be dropped. Again, people who are in any way delicate, or also suffer from a weak heart or lungs, and the very young and the old, are not likely to benefit, but the reverse, from the cold tub in the morning. When the blood is driven into the inner parts by the cold water there may be danger incurred in the case of delicate people. After all, the proper use of a cold bath is only a matter of common sense, and the one great test of its doing good is where there is plentiful reaction, and a warm comfortable glow all over the body after the bath has been taken. Otherwise it should not be tried at all.

From The Chemist and Druggist, August 15

FROM THE VENEZUELAN FRONTIER.

Dr. Henry H. Rusby, of the New York College of Pharmacy, has just returned to New York from a four months' trip to the upper reaches of the Orinoco river and to the Imataca mountains, which are in the territory concerning which Britain and Venezuela are now at loggerheads. According to Dr. Rusby, Venezuela is not, on the whole, a very delightful region for a European to inhabit, whatever the natural riches of the soil may be. Dr. Rusby is quite worn out with the fatigue of his trip, which was undertaken in the interest of the Orinoco Mining and Colonisation Company of the United States, who have got hold of a land-claim in those parts and are about to "open up" the country, part of their scheme being the establishment on the Imataca mountains of a "delightful winter-resort for Americans." In a communication made by the adventurous doctor to the *Pharmaceutical Era* of New York, he states that in the low-lands of the Orinoco it is scarcely possible to get a single night's sleep on account of the insects. He is enthusiastic over the commercial future of the wilderness he visited, but he does not recommend the delta of the Orinoco as a health-resort. The annual rise and fall of the river at Bolivar is 90 feet. During the rainy season the entire delta is flooded, and the native Indians abandon their thatched huts and take temporary refuge in the hills. The little party of which he was one, was obliged at the beginning to sleep without shelter from the rain, and the pegs of their cots would gradually sink down into the black alluvium. One member of the party was drowned in the swift current of the great river, and another fell ill of a disease which strongly resembled yellow fever. Dr. Rusby himself was bitten by a fish (which laid him up for a week), stung by wasps, and generally pursued by jaguars, scorpions, alligators, and snakes. The snakes were the worst and the most numerous. When the adventurers camped out at night in the forests, serpents frequently climbed the trees and made their way along the hammock-ropes into the beds of the sleepers. On one occasion the river overflowed its banks, and the Savanna was flooded. The next morning, as the explorers proceeded through the rank grass, they could see hundreds of snakes of various sorts and sizes making off in every direction before them. More than once a member of the party mistook a snake for a stick; falling into wasps' nests, and taking hold of scorpions by inadvertence were quite common incidents. The doctor secured a specimen of a rare fish (which growled like a dog when landed), but in loosening the hook out of its mouth he accidentally withdrew his foot, under which he had held the creature. The fish, with a hop, skip, and jump, was back in the river, carrying off, as a memento, a piece of the Rusbyan thumb. Jaguars used to sport by night through the explorers' huts and no one dared shoot for fear of hitting his comrades.

The expedition consisted of twelve Americans, Dr. A. C. Rogers being in charge. Dr. Rusby was the botanist, with Mr. R. W. Squires as his assistant. The other gentlemen were mostly prospectors and engineers, but a harmless necessary journalist was one of the band. Their steam-launch, specially built for Orinoco navigation, got wrecked, so there was nothing for it but to ascend the Orinoco in two rowing-boats and an Indian canoe. A launch belonging to an American company was secured later on, and nearly brought the party into war with Venezuela, because it did not stop just outside Bolivar, where all vessels are supposed to give an account of

themselves. Accordingly the launch was fired upon with ball cartridge by a Venezuelan "fort." The Venezuelans, however, are no "Tells." Their shooting pleased the shootists and did not hurt the craft, which proceeded serenely and was soon out of range. But when it reached the city of Bolivar the crew found the Venezuelan army, with loaded six-pounders, drawn up to do them battle. The commander of the "fort" had telegraphed to headquarters that a British battleship had forced the river and was making for the city.

From Bolivar the expedition sailed back down the Orinoco and spent eighteen days exploring the delta. It was in the dry season, and rain only fell at the average of three-quarters of an inch daily. The party broke up into groups and got along the swamps by tying boards to their feet, like snow-shoes, pushing the boats along in front. A wearisome tramp across country, in the course of which they lost one of their number by drowning, brought the explorers to the Imataca mountains. The trip was rich in botanical results, and the most important mineral discovery was that of the existence of iron in enormous quantities so close to the bank of the great river that there will be practically no cost for transportation from the mine to the ship. So rich are these deposits of iron that Dr. Rusby predicts that it will not be long before they will rule the iron-market of the world. Shiploads of the ore are already on their way to Philadelphia, for the use of the Pennsylvania iron and steel workers. Almost the entire concession bears an unusually rich growth of balata trees of two species. Many specimens of these trees were brought home, together with samples of the gum derived from them. The asphalt deposits in the island of Pedernales, which is also a part of the grant, have long been known to be of value.

When asked whether he had discovered anything bearing on the boundary dispute between Britain and Venezuela, Dr. Rusby replied that, as most of his time had been spent in the woods, he had had little opportunity to investigate the subject, but that he had noticed one fact of considerable interest. Part of the way around the top of a mountain near the Orinoco stretches an avenue of bamboo planted in double rows, after the Dutch colonial fashion. There can be little doubt that this avenue was made by some of the old Dutch Guiana planters.

Dr. Rusby has brought back to New York over 17,000 specimens of the flora of the Orinoco region, representing, it is thought, over 600 species. The doctor expects to spend the summer of 1897 in Europe for the purpose of classifying the plants he has collected. The company's territory along the lower Orinoco is a richly timbered region, peculiar among tropical vegetation because it contains an unusually large variety of soft woods suitable for building purposes.

NEW DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* of July 30th publishes the following description of a new disinfecting apparatus, devised by Dr. A. H. Day, quarantine officer of the port of New York, of which a successful trial had just occurred:

The apparatus is constructed on board the steamer *J. W. Wadsworth*, which vessel is adapted for the purpose. When a steamship arriving from a foreign port requires the use of the apparatus the *J. W. Wadsworth* takes a position alongside the steamship. The passengers and their clothing and bedding, together with other baggage needing disinfection, are passed from the large to the small vessel in baskets. On the small vessel the passengers are thoroughly bathed with warm water or cold and their belongings are put into a metal receptacle and subjected to a superheated steam process which destroys all disease germs. There is a dryer in which the property is dried, the whole process of disinfecting occupying about ten minutes' time. The property is no injured by the process. If chemicals are required for fumigating there is special devised apparatus for the purpose. There are also powerful blowers for forcing air or fumes through the hold's crevices.

The new system saves much time and is intended for the greater convenience of steamship passengers. The officers and professional men, who witness the work, were well pleased with the manner in which the apparatus did its work. The apparatus and the terminal upon which it is constructed is to be in the regular service of the quarantine department. Dr. Doty has devised a great deal of time and study in devising the new system, and he and his associates are confident that it fully meets the requirements for which it was designed.

One of the features of the construction of the boat is a metallic surface lining for all the bath rooms and other apartments. This is to prevent lodging of germs for any germs of disease. In addition to the convenience and saving of time by the use of the new apparatus there is a lessening of cost in a financial point of view.

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This hotel, which is well situated, has large, cool and comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, shower and warm baths, excellent table-service and is to be considered one of the best family hotels in this city.

USIAS.—Repairs chinaware and porcelain of all descriptions. Rua 13 de Maio, No. 36.

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Non-residents will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to treatment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDEIRA,..... No. 75 Rua 1^a de Março, from 10 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. for the nursing staff.

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

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The most comfortable Hotel

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

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Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best known Hunyadi waters."

"Agreeable to the palate."

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"The Medical Press and Circular" says:—

"Belongs to that class of aperient waters which come from the neighbourhood of Buda Pest, commonly known under the generic name of Hunyadi."

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"Contains a large amount of lithia. Specially marked out for the treatment of gouty patients."

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THE FREE COPPER MOVEMENT.

The silver bug should not delude himself with the idea that the only enemy he has to combat is the gold bug. There are others. The copper bug is abroad in the land. His headquarters are not in the Andivinitia. He is not backed by any senatorial syndicate. The owners of the big copper mines in the Lake Superior region have not guaranteed a big corruption fund for the campaign in case a copper bug is nominated for President.

But the copper bug is making good headway just the same. His arguments are finding lodgment in the minds of many who have rejected the gold bug and the silver bug. His theories are not constructed with special reference to the copper business. They are built on the same lines of architecture adopted by the silver bugs.

Every argument advanced for free silver applies with greater force to free copper. The widow's mite was copper, the money of the poor is copper; it has been coined into money by nearly all the nations of the earth for a thousand years.

If the government with its stamp can make 53 cents of silver worth a full dollar, it can make 3 cents worth of copper worth \$1.

If the 53-cent silver dollar will bring prosperity and give money to all the people, the 3-cent copper dollar will bring those blessings in greater measure.

If the debtor can save 47 cents on every dollar under free silver, he can save 97 cents on every dollar by paying with a 3-cent copper dollar.

The copper bug certainly has a better scheme than the silver bug. If the arguments of the silver bug are sound those of the copper bug are sounder.

But let us suspend judgment, brethren, until we hear from the man with the leather dollar. — Chicago Times-Herald.

THE TRAINING THAT WINS.

The custom of keeping naval vessels in port the year round, and of permitting officers and sailors to loaf about the streets meddling in politics and meddling in demoralizing vices, can hardly be considered the right kind of training for an effective navy. How widely different is the practice among leading maritime nations may be seen from the following sketch of a day's practice on a British naval vessel, which we take from the columns of a Plaine contemporary:

"A very interesting practice was carried out on board H.M.S. *Baracouta* at Maldonado lately, which evinced the state of perfection on board British war-ships. The chief officer called up the men and told them that the captain was about to test

the degree of efficiency on board under severe conditions. The men appeared rather delighted at the news. No time was, however, given for any kind of preparation as Captain Krime immediately appeared on the scene and announced that an armed force was to be immediately landed to attack a supposed enemy on shore. Orders were given forthwith, landing guns and ammunition put on board and the men, thoroughly armed, left the ship's side within a few minutes from the time the order was given. When the boats were at a safe distance to prevent their rendering any assistance to the ship, the limited crew on board were told that an enemy's ship was steaming towards them and to clear decks for prompt action. The order was carried out without a hitch, despite the limited number of men, guns were manned and an incessant firing was kept up against the supposed enemy. In the midst of the firing, the *Baracouta* was supposed to have been rammed, orders were given to close up the compartments to prevent the ship from sinking while the firing was kept up. Every door worked in perfection and the ship was reported saved from the risk of sinking. A shot from the enemy was supposed to have disabled her engines and a strong current was drifting the ship towards danger. Before the boats had returned to the ship as per signals to the effect, the *Baracouta* was supposed to have drifted into a bank, bows-on. However and ancients were out at the stern, and by the time the boats reached the ship, she was being cleared from her grounding, although necessary firing had been kept up all the time against the enemy. The whole practice under hard and adverse circumstances was carried out in a thoroughly efficient manner, showing the high degree of discipline and efficiency on board H.M.S. ships of war.

RAILWAY LETTERS TO PAY POST AGE.

Railway companies in the United States are having their attention drawn to a small law long in existence but not complied with by such companies. An order has been issued by Postmaster General Wilson insisting upon the enforcement of the postal laws against railways carrying their own letters. An exception is made in favor of letters that have to do with the business of the train carrying them; but all letters in station agents' and officials' hands are forbidden to be carried without postage and the inspectors are directed to enforce the law. The railroads, however, will not be required to mail their letters like those of ordinary citizens and companies. They will be supplied by the government with a specially stamped envelope, which they must cancel on delivery to the train man. The express companies have been using such envelopes for some years.

COMMERCIAL RETURNS FOR FORTALEZA, CEARÁ.

We are indebted to Dr. William Studart, British vice-consul at Fortaleza, Ceará, for the following statistical returns of that port:

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF FORTALEZA DURING THE LAST 50 YEARS.

Year	COTTON		COFFEE		RUBBER		MINERAL	
	Quantity bales	Value 1000	Quantity bales	Value 1000	Quantity bales	Value 1000	Quantity bales	Value 1000
1846-1847	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1847-1848	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1848-1849	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1849-1850	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1850-1851	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1851-1852	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1852-1853	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1853-1854	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1854-1855	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1855-1856	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1856-1857	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1857-1858	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1858-1859	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1859-1860	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1860-1861	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1861-1862	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1862-1863	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1863-1864	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1864-1865	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1865-1866	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1866-1867	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1867-1868	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1868-1869	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1869-1870	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1870-1871	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1871-1872	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1872-1873	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1873-1874	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1874-1875	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1875-1876	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1876-1877	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1877-1878	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1878-1879	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1879-1880	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1880-1881	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1881-1882	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1882-1883	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1883-1884	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1884-1885	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1885-1886	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1886-1887	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1887-1888	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1888-1889	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1889-1890	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1890-1891	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1891-1892	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1892-1893	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1893-1894	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1894-1895	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800
1895-1896	174,717	55,918,500	21,915	5,214,800	6,745	1,235,000	15,500	166,800

From June 1881 to 1 December, 1892.

135,776

KAUNI GUM OF NEW ZEALAND.

Kauni gum is a kind of fossil resin, the product of the gum kauni, a tree only to be found in the extreme north of New Zealand, and which at the present rate at which it is being destroyed will probably soon be extinct. The gum is found in the ground, in lumps from the size of a pea to that of a man's head, or even larger. Its principal use is for making varnish, a good deal of it being shipped for this purpose to Europe and the United States. The extraction of the gum from its native soil goes on occupation of thousands in New Zealand, and it would otherwise be reckoned among the unexplored. It is said to be a gummy resin of great value, and is a very expensive commodity. A single acre, when well managed, and a fortnight's rain are all that is necessary, and there can often be obtained on credit from the local shopkeepers. Some diggers are now spending the ground in search of the presence of gum. If the year is successful, though the ground, even if it is not the best, the experience of diggers can tell from the fact that the ground is so much of gum, and it is not a simple thing to find a stone, but any other of a kind. It is said to be a very valuable, and a bag on its back to hold the gum which it may find, it digger gets in the early morning, and returns at night with a quantity of gum which may vary from fifty one to two hundred and one pounds, in more, one hundred and one pounds a day is considered a good average. (Chambers Journal.)

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

It may be stated as a general fact that in this country taxation is levied without representation, that is to say the people who pay taxes are not those who arrange the plan or the policy of taxation. It is the owner, state of all constitutional governments that the people through their representatives should arrange the matter of taxation. In England and her colonies, and in the United States, this principle is carried out, and most public expenditures are made by the vote of small municipalities, where those who pay are those who vote. In the new governments of New Zealand, there is an ideal democracy, in that, in most meetings of all the citizens, it is considered how much will be needed for schools, streets, roads, bridges, police, water, drainage, etc., and to this aggregate is added the assessment for state expenditures, and then it is assessed proportionately on the property of the people who have made the appropriation. Have all assessments made in the most arbitrary manner by a legislature or Congress created by the scheme of an oligarchy, and more often by fraud and by force. As a consequence, there can be no fairness in appropriation, no wisdom, and less even in expenditure, and with an unfeeling or indifferent government the people are burdened under a heavy load of taxation. If any young Argentine is pining for a mission, for a chance to achieve greatness, let him lead the far from hope of such a return against the abuses of taxation and call around him kindred spirits. So far as we have discussed here, there is no crowding among those who are devoted to the principles of a free reform in the matter of taxation, while there is a great multitude of patriots who love country for the satisfaction of ambition, and for personal aggrandizement. (Buenos Aires Herald.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

In the month of July there were 698 births, 124 marriages and 322 deaths in the city of Montevideo. There were 5,423 port arrivals and 4,390 departures. The population was estimated at 241,312.

The all-epitome of the Bank of the Republic held its first sitting on Wednesday. Some general views were exchanged, but no resolutions taken or business done. The directors then separated, no doubt well pleased at having been able to earn \$25 each so easily. (Montevideo Times, August 28.)

What a beautiful state of things! The Montevideo Times of August 25th says its readers that there will be no more holidays from that date to December 31st—a period of three and a half months! Such a situation would be quite unbearable here in Rio, where we must have one or two months at least!

The salaries or outlays of the Paris police have not been replaced by the French, similar to those of the Rio de Janeiro police. It is more than time that a similar reform be made in Montevideo. The salaries of the police here are merely a caricature of bribery, and are not once in a while and times that they are put to any other necessary use. (Montevideo Times, August 28.)

Here in Rio the police are not on a par with the rest, but with the revolution as well. We heartily join in the demand for disarmament.

The arrangement with the Argentine Great Western Company that it shall receive \$3,500,000 in 4% bonds in satisfaction of the guarantee given it, that the tariff shall be reduced as provided by the government, and not be altered for six years, after which period the government will intervene in its regulation when the price exceeds 7% on the tariff; the company is to pay for the bonds, which are to be conveyed to it, and, finally, a clause during which no interest is to be granted on any loan that has been issued to ten years. (Buenos Aires Herald.)

An uncomfortable discovery was made in the post-office on Saturday morning. It was found that the box or letter in which had been placed the request for the extradition of the *Thames* had been broken open during the night, and 23 of the letters had been moved but sealed again, so that 3 letters were entirely missing. Suspicion fell on the night watchman, Francisco Hilaro Arce, and an employee named Juan Alvarez, who have been arrested. The senders of the letters missing are supposed to have been no other, their names being known by the register in books. (Montevideo Times, August 25.)

The strikes throughout Argentina still continue, and it is thought that they will soon extend still further.

A Genoa telegram of the 4th says that the cruise *Garibaldi* will leave for Buenos Aires on the 20th inst.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd says that according to the last census the population of that city is about 692,000.

It is stated that the extension of the railway from La Plata, Argentina, to La Plata, Bolivia, will be begun in a very short time.

The new torpedo boat *Entre Rios*, constructed in England for Argentina, has shown a speed of 20 1/2 knots an hour on the trial trip.

The Argentine government, says a telegram of the 5th inst., is organizing a Latin American congress for 1897. It is the first of the recent visit of the American manufacturer's commission.

A Montevideo telegram of the 4th says that telegrams from Europe announce the organization of a great syndicate to supply capital for the projected port improvements.

A fleet is being organized in Buenos Aires which is designed to show their approval of the discovery of America. This will probably settle all controversies on that much disputed point.

It is expected that the new nickel coins which the Argentine government is to put in place of the fraction of a currency, will be in circulation in November next. The paper money in use is said to be discredited.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 4th says that the Argentine government is proposing to invite representatives of European newspapers to attend the inauguration of the Malena port at public expense, even paying their travelling expenses by day. This is rank folly! While the Argentine is to find the money for all these things? Would it not be better to pay a few repudiated debts first?

At the meeting of proprietors and managers of families and other mechanical workshops, it was resolved to organize an association for mutual protection, to release work from the leavies and promoters of strikes, to keep lists of the strikers, not to take on any workman without a certificate, to communicate monthly to similar establishments in the country the names of the promoters of strikes, to publish advertisements in Europe stating the progress that can be gained here, to issue a manifesto to the workers showing them that they are the victims of error, to which from the public powers, the passing of laws for protecting the establishment in the country of exotic associations and the diffusion of anarchical doctrines. (Buenos Aires Herald.)

Some of our readers may remember that in July of last year some marines from the U. S. S. *Albatross* were implicated in a fight in a drinking den in Calle Santa Teresa, which resulted in the death of a Spanish bully named Melillo, who was drunk, insulting and aggressive towards them. One of the marines named Melillo was arrested on suspicion, and confessed that he had struck the fatal blow with a pocket knife with which he was feeling when attacked by Melillo. He merely struck out in self-defense, without intent to kill, the knife accidentally inflicting a fatal wound in Melillo's neck. The case has just been tried, and Melillo has been fully acquitted and released, the jury finding that the wound was caused and that Melillo acted in legitimate self-defense. (Montevideo Times, Aug. 21.)

The chief of police has submitted to the minister of the Interior a bill for dealing more stringently with gambling houses and clandestine lotteries. Games of chance are to be absolutely prohibited. Those who keep gambling houses are to be punished with 30 days' imprisonment. The same punishment is to be applied to persons who establish clandestine lotteries, or who have in their possession tickets of such lotteries, or who are managers, agents, or employees of the houses, where they are sold. The police employed may by an order signed by the chief of police enter at any time into a house where games of chance are played in where there are clandestine lotteries. Persons found in gambling houses will be subject to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 20 days. (Buenos Aires Herald.)

The present condition of the River Plate republics is very anomalous, and was certainly never contemplated when the constitutions were framed, nor, indeed, do any constitutional principles at present known meet the case adequately. For we see here two sections of people: one, we had nearly said the minority, who hold the power, administer, levy taxes and profit by them; the others, the foreigners, who have no representation in the government or administration, but yet who contribute the largest proportion of the taxes, who constitute the progressive interests of the countries, and who have brought the capital and energy that have developed these countries. If representation were based on taxation, that is to say contribution, it is the foreign residents, not the natives, who would be governing Argentina and Uruguay to-day. (Montevideo Times.)

New complaints have been published by someone in the battalion of soldiers in the Neuguen. It is called the Argentine Siberia. A column of figures below zero is looked up in by the crumbler as terrible. He describes the shelter as consisting of 14 tents for 385 men. The men get into one tent the warmer we think it ought to be. About 129 horses and 80 mules are said to have perished. No ill is practised and the cold is said to be 14 degrees below zero. The snow was a foot and half deep during a storm. After stating all these facts he declares that there are no news. If all his complaints are the 200 animals lost constitute no news, he must have a strange notion of what is important enough to constitute news. But he may have been convinced that it was a mere calculation of a fanciful nature and intended to cause a sensation. (Times, Buenos Aires.)

We are afraid that the telephone, electric light and gas companies established in the city of Buenos Aires are in for a bad time, as the intention is the imposition of levying heavier taxes upon them. With respect to the gas companies, it is his intention to raise the tax to two cents per cubic meter of gas supplied by the companies. As regards the telephone and electric companies, they are to be taxed two per cent. of their gross receipts for the use of the substation of the air. The gas companies already pay this amount for the use of the substation. (Review, Buenos Aires.)

An extraordinary affair happened on Thursday in the neighborhood of Calles Miguelete and La Plata. A party of some 14 or 16 children, all belonging to poor families of the district, were engaged from 12 to 2 1/2 years, were playing together, when one of them picked up a paper packet containing what appeared to be sweetmeats. These were at once distributed and eagerly devoured, but in a short time all the children began to vomit and show signs of acute poisoning. Medical aid was called and emetics administered, and fortunately all the children are now out of danger except the youngest, almost a baby. The remaining sweetmeats or whatever they were have been sent for analysis, and a neighbor has been arrested on suspicion of having put them in the way of the children. (Montevideo Times, Aug. 5.)

A curious case has just been decided in the courts. An Italian who had become naturalized here ten years ago, and who now intends to reside in Italy, has asked permission to renounce his Argentine citizenship. One of his pleas is that he was practically forced into naturalization, in order that his wife might be used in the election of lawyer Colman. Here, if you like, is a case for the Italian authorities to take up and sift to the bottom. So far as the Argentine judge is concerned, we do not see how he could have acted otherwise than he did. Naturalization is a voluntary act on the part of an individual, who by doing so certain privileges undertakes certain responsibilities. He enjoys certain exemptions, the expenditure of which is doubtful. For example, he is exempt from military service for ten years after he has naturalized in this country; we do not exactly see why, unless it be because the framers of the law had a far more genuine anxiety to promote the naturalization of foreigners than subsequent rulers have shown. Perhaps they really desired the naturalization of foreigners, and did not pay this theory the mere lip homage rendered to it by the Argentine framers of freedom or republicans on the subject. This, however, by the way. The judge pointed out, in the case referred to, that the period of exemption had expired, and declined to admit the application. (Review, Buenos Aires.)

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1896.

The visit of the Argentine squadron to this port is a matter of exceptional importance, for it not only implies the customary exchange of civilities, but it may be the beginning of a new and closer intimacy between the two nations. Although neighbors the intercourse between these two countries has really been very limited. They have not only been jealous of each other, but they have really known but very little of each other. Much of this is perhaps due to the prejudices inherited from Spain and Portugal, and much also to the controversies and rivalries originating in colonial periods, but these antagonisms are now antiquated and should be forgotten. Argentina and Brazil are now sister republics as well as neighbors, they are both trying an experiment in government for which they have inherited no aptitude and for which they are meagrely fitted, they have both a large area of territory and much natural wealth, and they can both be of material assistance to each other in the development of their resources and political institutions. They need not be commercial rivals, for they are producers in fields largely distinct from each other, though in

some respects they are seeking to make them common. Nature has made the two countries largely dependent upon each other, and it will be the part of wisdom to foster this dependence so that both may reap the greatest benefits from it. If the exchange of courtesies now seen between the Argentine squadron and the Brazilian authorities will serve to make these two neighbors know each other better, and to knit more firmly the ties of friendship which bind them together, it will be one of the greatest events in the history of South America. It will be one of those triumphs of peace whose true import may not be seen and appreciated, but which really exercises a determining influence upon the history of a continent. Let us hope that the visit of the Argentine Squadron will be one of these triumphs, something more than a mere complimentary visit, the beginning of an intercourse which will make these two countries firm friends and allies. That they can reap an immense commercial advantage from such a relationship no one will question. The problem now is how they can best and most speedily reach that result, and the solution will be found in the closer intercourse which may spring from a better knowledge of each other. Let us believe that our guests will take away something more than pleasant impressions of their visit, and that in good time Brazil will seek to return the courtesy.

The political situation during the first days of last week was one not wholly devoid of danger. The telegrams from Rome were decidedly bellicose in character. The appointment of Dr. Martino as minister with powers to exact full reparation, and the organization of a squadron of five naval vessels to accompany the minister and second his efforts, were certainly disturbing. Since then, however, assurances have been given that Dr. Martino's mission is essentially pacific, and though the squadron is to come and the restrictions on emigration to Brazil have not been withdrawn, there are good reasons for believing that the two countries will not appeal to arms because of the follies of a few excitable citizens. Still the questions at issue will have to be handled with care and all danger will not be at an end until a final settlement has been reached. A compromise will be the best solution, in our opinion, for both countries are clearly at fault. Italy has made a mistake in pressing certain exaggerated claims with a little too much warmth, and in showing a disposition to interfere in disputes caused by the turbulence of her own people resident in this country, and Brazil is at fault also in evading a prompt settlement of disputes and in seeking to avoid recognized obligations. A reference to arbitration would have been the better and quicker way to settle these disputes, but as a dominant faction, backed by middle-class military officers, is apparently opposed to this best of all recourses, the country must submit to treat with an adversary who comes with a powerful squadron to back his demands.

Our highly esteemed contemporary the *Commercio de São Paulo* has recently given utterance to an opinion which merits more than a word of disapprobation. In discussing the recent occurrences in São Paulo, our colleague first claims to have defended the interests of the "defenseless laborious Italians, who were unjustly provoked and abused," and then he goes on to say: "The *Commercio*, however, knows that among civilized nations it is not permitted that foreigners should oppose governments in the press, nor criticise the opinions or political attitude of the natives." To prove this, the expulsion of a foreign journalist from Rome is cited, after which the *Commercio* cites what are considered infractions of this so-called rule by certain Italian journalists in São Paulo. The intention is evidently that of inciting the expulsion of certain foreigners who have ventured to express an opinion in this controversy in opposition to those held by Brazilians, whether officials or private citizens, and even while admitting that certain of their contumacious had been insulted and abused! With the particular case in question we have nothing to do, but the principle involved affects all foreigners and on this we have something to say. In the first place we deny the assertion that criticism by foreigners is not permitted among civilized nations, and we refuse to accept any illustration drawn from Italy, or Russia, or Spain,

or Turkey as indicative of a common practice among civilized peoples. A republic has no warrant for going to a despotism for examples of the exercise of arbitrary power. In Berlin a sentinel shoots a poor citizen for ignorantly crossing an imaginary boundary line, but that does not warrant a republic in making military authority independent of and supreme to civil law. In Germany and France jealousy and militarism turns a frontier into an armed camp, and the unthinking civilian who strays within the zone and who can not give a satisfactory account of himself may be arrested, imprisoned, or expelled at the pleasure of his captors, but this does not establish a civilized example for any country, much less a republic. In Spain and Italy a foreign journalist who criticizes the authorities, or the government, may be arbitrarily expelled from the country without legal process, but this does not create a rule for "civilized nations" nor does it justify the gross abuse of power which such an act implies. In England and the United States, which countries have some claims to consideration as "civilized nations," the foreign journalist does pretty much as he pleases. His intervention in political questions and international disputes is of daily occurrence and no one ever thinks of having him arrested and expelled. If he abuses his privileges, his excesses are sure to work their own cure. It may suit the monarchy which the *Commercio* wishes to establish, to imitate despotic Italy in thus curtailing free speech and restricting individual liberty, but it does not suit any government claiming to be popular and free. The idea itself is opposed to the fundamental principles of republican government. Such a government depends upon free discussion, and this involves the fullest liberty to praise, criticize and condemn those in authority, who are the representatives and servants of the people. By the express terms of the constitution here the foreigner is entitled to all the civil rights and privileges, under the law, of the native-born citizen, consequently he, too, can praise, criticize and condemn. To expel him for this would be illegal and unconstitutional, besides being grossly despotic and unjust. Still further, every citizen, which also implies every foreigner, is entitled to a judicial hearing and to a defence when accused of any crime or misdemeanor, except under martial law. To arbitrarily deport a foreign journalist, without allowing him to appear in court and defend himself against the accusation, would be a gross infraction of this commonest of all legal precepts. Whether we consider the case of the Italians, or of the French, or of the English, or of the Portuguese, it must be admitted that they have as good a right to discuss the questions at issue as the natives. The decision in such disputes ought not to be sought through default. The pros and cons must all be considered, and the opinions of the foreigner residing here should be treated with the same respect as those of the foreigner residing abroad. The idea that the foreigner within your doors must share your opinions, or hold his peace, is puerile and unworthy a country claiming to be a republic. It may suit a military or autocratic despotism, but never a country claiming to be liberal, progressive and governed by law.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

At 9:45 p. m. on August 29th the American commission with the exception of three members, set out for S. Paulo in a special train placed at its disposal by the Brazilian government, arriving at the station in that city at 1:40 p. m. on the following day. Mr. Thompson had, we regret to learn, been taken ill and was consequently unable to accompany the commissioners.

The latter on their arrival found a band playing "Hail Columbia" and a large crowd assembled to meet them, including the reception committee and other representatives of the Associação Commercial of São Paulo.

Handsome carriages drawn by beautiful horses conveyed them from the station to the Grande Hotel Paulista, where by order of the governor of the state rooms had been prepared for them.

At 3 o'clock p. m. they took luncheon, having breakfasted en route at Taubaté. After luncheon they called on the governor of the state.

Having returned to their hotel and rested for a short time, they went to the race-course, which they reached in time to see the last race. The board of directors of the

Velodromo courteously invited them to take champagne and several toasts were drunk.

They afterwards went to see the reservoir of the water-works and on the following day at 6:45 a. m. they took the train for Campinas, Mr. Stearns, however, remaining in the city of S. Paulo.

At Campinas, as elsewhere, the reception of the American commissioners was exceedingly cordial. A large crowd, including many prominent citizens, assembled at the station to meet them, the band played "Hail Columbia" and the Brazilian national hymn and they were invited to partake of a sumptuous repast prepared for them by order of the merchants' reception committee of Campinas.

After breakfast they visited Barão Getalibo de Rezende's coffee plantation, which was all they had time to do before taking the train for returning to S. Paulo. On this trip they were accompanied by a number of gentlemen, among whom were Dr. A. F. de Paula Souza, representing the government of Brazil, and Prof. O. A. Derby, representing that of S. Paulo.

They reached S. Paulo on their return at 8:20 p. m., and at 9 o'clock, accepting the invitation courteously extended to them, they attended the Polytheama theatre, where they witnessed the performance of the *Cravallaria Rusticana* by the Tomba opera troupe.

On the following morning there arrived from Petropolis a telegram conveying the sad intelligence of the death of Commissioner Samuel Bacon, which decided them to return at once to Rio de Janeiro. Before doing so, however, they were obliged to perform the duty of calling on the Associação Commercial, of whose untiring kindness they had received so many proofs. Many of them visited individually a number of mercantile and manufacturing establishments, one of which was the large saw-mill (*Serraria Americana*) of Mr. E. B. Keese, an American gentleman, who has resided for many years in the state of São Paulo.

Having learned that the state government of Minas Geraes had made preparations to receive them, they felt bound to respond in a fitting manner to this attention, and they accordingly appointed a committee of three to visit the state. The officers of the *Castine* and some other gentlemen decided to also make the trip to Minas Geraes.

At 4:30 p. m. the commissioners took leave of President Campos Sales and at 5:10 they set out from the S. Paulo station on a special train.

The main party reached Rio de Janeiro on the 2nd inst. at 9:25 a. m. and left for Petropolis on the 4 o'clock boat.

The committee appointed to visit Minas Geraes arrived at Juiz de Fora at 9 a. m. and breakfasted at the Hotel Rio de Janeiro. After breakfast the members of the committee and the accompanying gentlemen visited the town hall and several mercantile, manufacturing and educational establishments.

At 4 o'clock p. m. they took the train, arriving at 6 o'clock at the station of Sanatorio, where they dined. After dinner they again set out, reaching Lafayette at midnight.

On the morning of the 3rd they took the train on the narrow-gauge road at 8:30 en route for Ouro Preto, stopping on the way to breakfast at the station of Miguel Burnier. They found that breakfast had been prepared for them at that place through the courtesy of Messrs. Aytosa & Co., owners of the manganese mine, which they visited.

At 1:30 p. m. they arrived at the station of Ouro Preto, amid music and cheers, and were cordially received by a large concourse of people, who as early as 9 o'clock in the morning had begun to assemble for the purpose of giving them welcome.

They drove to the Martinelli hotel and had luncheon, calling afterwards on the governor of the state at his official residence, where appropriate toasts were drunk. They then visited the mining school, after which on horses furnished by the mounted police they set out for the Passagem mines.

On their return from these mines to their hotel they were visited by many prominent persons. At 8 o'clock dinner was served and toasts were again drunk.

At 10:40 they embarked on their return trip and the train left the station, as it had arrived, in the midst of music and hearty cheers.

At 1:30 p. m. on the following day they reached the station of Jeronymo Mesquita, where they were detained until after 4, awaiting necessary repairs on the road. A little after 5 they arrived at the suburb station of S. Francisco Xavier, where the three members of the committee took the train for Petropolis, the rest of the party coming to Rio de Janeiro.

In the meanwhile there had arrived from Campos a gentleman commissioned by the mercantile community to invite the commission to visit that place. To make the visit there was appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Palmer, Adams and Wagar. Accordingly on the 6th inst. these gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Townes, went to Campos, where they were received with cordial demonstrations similar to those which had welcomed them at other places.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A severe epidemic of small-pox is raging at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte. Out of 79 deaths in July, 39 were from this disease.

—Telegrams from Pará on the 4th stated that Carlos Gomes continued in the same state and that nothing more could be done for him. His death was expected at any moment.

—It is said that some S. Paulo friends and admirers of "General" Glycerio are talking of presenting him with a dwelling in cost 200,000\$. Better spend it on a good school, gentlemen!

—A projected anti-Italian meeting in São Paulo a few days ago was prohibited by the authorities. This is right. These meetings, usually run by vagabonds and unteaching boys, should have been prohibited at the very outset.

—An Italian named Douglas shot at a companion four times with a revolver at the S. Paulo race-course on the 2nd inst., but did not hit him. He then ran away—and succeeded. The revolver is becoming a very uncertain weapon. Better use a club.

—The Paiva Dantas government in Sergipe, protected by the federal military force, has indeed the suspension of the *Falcha de Sergipe*, an opposition paper. This is a fair sample of the liberty which is enjoyed under republican institutions in Brazil.

—A report is current that a great part of the immigrants, located in Minas Geraes, in that part known as the "triângulo mineiro," has abandoned the plantations there and moved into São Paulo. Perhaps the Mineiros will now see the force of the argument about wasting money on subsidized immigration.

—The defaulting agent of the New York Life in Pernambuco, Molinari, has been found guilty and condemned to two years imprisonment. The sentence is almost as severe as it would have been had he stolen only a fourth of the amount involved. His appeal to the "tribunal of justice" for a writ of habeas corpus was unanimously rejected, and he must therefore submit to the sentence. *Real calm!*

—If we understand the eulogy right, the *Uberaba* correspondent of the *São Paulo* and *Minas* announces that Mr. Peter James Adams, an American by birth, celebrated his 117th birthday there, or somewhere about, on the 31st ult. It is matter for congratulation surely, but in what column of commendation and praise the writer should at any rate be able to state the plan facts clearly so that others may also take part in the *festa*.

—Our Pará exchanges note the arrival there of Col. Felipe Seminario, who was sent to Iguaçu by President Piella to confer with the revolutionary chief Col. Ricardo Seminario. Col. Felipe was 31 days in crossing the country from Lima to Iguaçu, where he arrived on July 10th. He then came to Pará as the most convenient place from which to report. He expects to return to Lima by way of New York and Panama, or by Buenos Aires and the Straits.

—The mother of two Italians, named Palladiano, who died in Arraquare, has presented an account to the sanitary board for 1,288\$ for the rental of a wagon (*carruagem*) which was employed in the sanitary service there during the epidemic. As the wagon was in use less than a year and as the account is probably almost double its cost, the transaction has the appearance of having been a very profitable one. Under such conditions it would pay each municipal council to buy its own vehicles.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* calls the present attitude of the government the "policy of the mullah." This bird, when startled by the hunter, simply conceals its head under its own wing and fancies itself safe and unseen. The *Commercio* says that the government is doing the same thing in regard to this Italian dispute. It ignores the claims, consequently they do not exist. It counts the idea that a squallion will be sent here, consequently it will not come. It, or the *Paiva*, declares the waters of Brazil to be sacred, consequently no enemy will invade them. It hides its head under its wing—and there is no danger.

REVOLUTION IN SERGIPE.

On the 4th inst. the government received the following telegram from Sergipe:

"Aracaju, 12 a. m.—Police force in accordance with intrigues of adversaries, has revolted, taking possession of the palace. I ask for assistance. Many wounded, officials and friends, people alarmed."

The situation in Sergipe is this. Col. Valladao (ex-chief of police and gaoler under Floriano) resigned his mandate as governor of Sergipe in order to become a candidate for the federal senatorship, and vice-governor Manoel Rollemberg also resigned in order to be a candidate for a deputyship. The succession thereupon fell to Paiva Dantas, the president of the Valladao assembly.

It should be remembered that Valladao secured possession of the state government by force and has maintained its authority by force. The disposed state authorities and their friends, however, have never desisted from their opposition to this usurping government. In 1894 they elected an assembly and state officers of their own, and their assembly held sessions until broken up by Valladao. The latter remained in power, however, as he had the revenues of the state and its police, together with the federal garrison, on his side.

On the accession of Paiva Dantas to power, the opposition seems to have suddenly revived, with the aid of the police soldiers, and with the result that he has been ejected and Col. Florio, who was elected vice-governor in 1894 by the opposition, has been placed in charge of the state government. It would also seem that various members of the opposition assembly have been meeting to organize a regular legislative session.

In view of the telegrams sent in by Paiva Dantas and the Valladao faction, the national government has resolved to support and reconstitute them. Technically the government is right in discontinuance such positions, but as Valladao was an usurper and his illegal acts were maintained only by force and with federal assistance, the government is equally wrong in continuing to maintain his illegally acquired authority. Under the circumstances, the federal government might let the people of Sergipe have their own way. Instead of this order have been sent for the re-constitution of Paiva Dantas, who is concealed, and for the closing of all public edifices to the meetings of the opposition assembly.

According to later telegrams the federal forces at Aracaju have deposed Florio and re-constituted Dantas, thus putting the error committed in Rio Grande do Sul. The people will some day learn that their worst enemies are the politicians at Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL NOTES

—The President visited the Argentine squadron on the 4th inst. and was received with the customary honors.

—What is the matter with the *Benjamin Constant*? Orders have been issued for this vessel to be disinfected in Bahia.

—A pickpocket was captured in a Laranjeiras train on the 3rd inst., accused of extracting 24\$ from the pocket of a passenger.

—Our latest English papers note the arrival of Capt. Joshua Slocum in the cutter *Spray* at Sumner, on his voyage around the world.

—The man who fires at an enemy in a crowd, thus endangering the lives of others, is doubly a criminal. He should get ten years for that alone, even if for nothing else.

—A telegram of the 7th from Rome says that the Italian minister is instructed to demand heavy indemnities for the losses suffered from the attacks on business houses belonging to Italian subjects.

—The Ferrari opera company, including Mire, Ducleré and the tenor Taniguchi, passed through on Sunday en route for Italy on the Italian steamer *Regina Margherita*. They spent a part of the day on shore.

—Li-Iung-Chang is a diplomat all right. In England he placed wreaths of flowers on Gen. Gordon's statue, and in New York Gen. Grant's tomb. In both cases he won the hearts of the people by such remembrances.

—Of course Meleiros e Albuquerque will be released and restored to his seat in the chamber of deputies. Judging from the moans of those who have visited him, he will receive a public manifestation for his cowardly act.

—The first visit of the new minister of foreign affairs to the members of the diplomatic corps was to the Italian legation on the 4th inst. This is considered significant and gives an assurance of the pacific intentions of the government.

—The two Norwegian sailors who left New York by row across the Atlantic, have succeeded in their dangerous undertaking, arriving at Havre about the middle of August. They will now reap their reward by exhibiting themselves and their boat.

—Among the first callers on Meleiros e Albuquerque at his place of imprisonment, was a commission of Polytechnic students. It would be interesting to know whether these irrepressible youngsters ever send commissions to their classmates.

—The *Journal do Brasil* is still crying in the desert "Será Verdade?" in order to obtain justice for a poor fellow beaten and imprisoned by officers of the agent at the Central Station in this city. But there is no justice, and the *Journal's* cry is in vain.

—It is pleasing to note that the would-be assassin Meleiros e Albuquerque on arrest claimed the privileges of his rank as a member of the national guard, consequently the common goal was not honored with his presence. How did he manage to get that commission?

—If you shoot or stab a man, or seduce a helpless girl, or rob a bank or some public office, your crime will be forgiven you, for such is the kingdom of this poor crying world. But should you strike a man in the face, no matter how lightly—may the Lord help you!

—It will be interesting to note whether the deputies now identify themselves again with Meleiros e Albuquerque. They have used their exemptions in times past to protect a seducer, and it is possible that they may now throw their protecting mantle over a would-be assassin.

—Why didn't the valiant Meleiros call the truculent José Carlos to the field of honor, and there exchange shots with him on equal terms? Rushing upon an unarmed man in a crowd and trying to kill him in cold blood, is a hardly what men are accustomed to call brave and no noble.

55	Incluidor	5	20	República.....	137
100	Metropolitano..	302	90	do	138
10	Nacional.....	205	900	do	63
10	do	203	25	Rural.....	225
50	do	200			

Miscellaneous

100 Sorocabana, 80	100 Integral, 43
200 do extens 100	100 Int. Nacional, 50
100 do 100	100 Merc. e Hypoth 200
100 do 100	100 Am. e Per. 700
100 do 100	100 Buz. Calgado, 700
100 do 100	100 Fomento, 200
100 do 100	100 Padua, 200
100 do 100	100 Agric. Parana, 100

September 3.

100 Apolices, 500	100 Eann Municipal, 160
100 do 100	100 Merc. e Hypoth 60
100 do 100	100 Am. e Per. 30
100 do 100	100 Int. Nacional, 30

Banks

75 Commercial, 200	80 Nacional, 100
100 do 100	100 Rural, 200
100 do 100	100 Republica, 100

Miscellaneous

100 Sorocabana, 80	100 Integral, 43
200 do extens 100	100 Int. Nacional, 50
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100 do 100	100 Am. e Per. 700
100 do 100	100 Buz. Calgado, 700
100 do 100	100 Fomento, 200
100 do 100	100 Padua, 200
100 do 100	100 Agric. Parana, 100

September 4.

100 Apolices, 500	100 Eann Municipal, 160
100 do 100	100 Merc. e Hypoth 60
100 do 100	100 Am. e Per. 30
100 do 100	100 Int. Nacional, 30

Banks

75 Commercial, 200	80 Nacional, 100
100 do 100	100 Rural, 200
100 do 100	100 Republica, 100

Miscellaneous

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100 do 100	100 Buz. Calgado, 700
100 do 100	100 Fomento, 200
100 do 100	100 Padua, 200
100 do 100	100 Agric. Parana, 100

September 5.

100 Apolices, 500	100 Eann Municipal, 160
100 do 100	100 Merc. e Hypoth 60
100 do 100	100 Am. e Per. 30
100 do 100	100 Int. Nacional, 30

Banks

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100 do 100	100 Rural, 200
100 do 100	100 Republica, 100

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100 do 100	100 Buz. Calgado, 700
100 do 100	100 Fomento, 200
100 do 100	100 Padua, 200
100 do 100	100 Agric. Parana, 100

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £100	£5,000,000
do paid up	500,000
Reserve Fund	500,000

HALF SHEET, 31ST AUGUST 1896.

Capital, un-called	4,444,444.44
Bills discounted	7,999,999.99
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	10,444,444.44
Bills receivable	3,444,444.44
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.	6,999,999.99
Sundry accounts	10,444,444.44
Cash	21,999,999.98

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Liabilities

BRASILIANISHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

HALF SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1896.

Capital, un-called (1 mark = 100)	10,000,000.00
Capital, called (1 mark = 100)	10,000,000.00
Head office, branches and agencies	10,000,000.00
Bills receivable	10,000,000.00
Securities pledged	10,000,000.00
Cash in current funds	10,000,000.00

Liabilities

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 100)	10,000,000.00
Deposits in account current	10,000,000.00
Without interest	10,000,000.00
Head office and branches	10,000,000.00
Deposits with fixed maturity	10,000,000.00
Securities pledged and on deposit	10,000,000.00
Steady accounts	10,000,000.00

E. & O. E.

Rottger-Petersen, Directors.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th September, 1896.

Exports.

Coffee.—The reported sales for the week are rather under 50,000 bags, but as over 60,000 bags have been shipped the old business, now matured, must have been very much larger than reported. The market has been fairly steady all the time, and the decline for the week is heavy resulting in strong language at this end of the line, and a good deal of speculation as to exactly how the American "beans" will be able to drive prices on the New York Exchange, before the inevitable reaction appears. The position is certainly very serious for the Brazilians, and it will be some time before the international trade in coffee during the year has a bag of coffee produced so moderate an amount of sterling as at present, and we apprehend that the current quotations are likely to result in holding back coffee, as the policy is likely to be "wait and see" on the foreign Exchange, more than the planters in Brazil. No long as changes here and in Santos continue to average about 25,000 bags per day, to look at a recovery in prices seems folly, but we confess to appreciating the argument that the "bean" campaign abroad is based rather on the financial straits of the Brazilian planters, than on the position of coffee in the markets of the world, for the low prices now ruling will without any doubt largely increase consumption.

The market was quiet on the 31st with only about 4,000 bags sold, on the basis of 15,000—15,500, with huckers quoting 15,000—15,500, per arroba for No. 2. On the following day the quotations were reduced to 15,000—15,500, but the business done was not sufficient to establish these, and on the 2nd and 3rd some 12,000 bags were reported sold and 15,000—15,500 were said to be the current prices, but buyers did not generally quote. On the 3rd, 15,000—15,500 were quoted, and on the next day 15,000—15,500, with business done at 15,000—15,500, and on Saturday the market opened weak, and it was said some trading was done, but in the afternoon holders showed considerably more firmness, and it was suspected the "weaker brethren" had been finished, the day closing with dealers' bids about 15,000—15,500, and very little done. Today and to-morrow are holidays, and how the market is to open on Wednesday is not decidedly doubtful.

The shipments made for last report have been: 45,300 bags for the United States 5,500 " Europe 5,500 " Cape of Good Hope 5,500 " River Plate, etc. 5,500 " Consular 5,500 " 25,800 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States: Aug. 29 Port Elizabeth Nor bk. S. S. 5,500 Aug. 30 Port Natal Nor bk. S. S. 5,500 Aug. 31 Sandy Point Nor bk. S. S. 5,500 Consular: Aug. 29 Port Natal Nor bk. S. S. 5,500 Aug. 30 Sandy Point Nor bk. S. S. 5,500 Aug. 31 Sandy Point Nor bk. S. S. 5,500

The coffee sailed in August was divided as follows: United States: 17,500 Europe: 17,500 Cape of Good Hope: 17,500 River Plate, etc.: 17,500 Consular: 17,500

Receipts for the past week were 9,700 bags, against 21,800 bags for the preceding week and 6,000 bags for the week before. There were no receipts in transit.

The official quotations, per 100 lbs, on Saturday were: Washed: 15,000—15,500 Regular 1st: 15,000—15,500 Ordinary 3rd: 15,000—15,500 Good and: 15,000—15,500

and broken quotations according to New York types, and per arroba, were the following: Sept. 6, nominal No. 6: 15,000—15,500 No. 7: 15,000—15,500 No. 8: 15,000—15,500 No. 9: 15,000—15,500 No. 10: 15,000—15,500

Stocks in all hands, were estimated this morning to be 26,600 bags. Santos, from week ago, although receipts are slightly reduced, and the stock there shows no increase. The market opened at 15,000 per 100 lbs for "good average," which was reduced to 15,000 on the 3rd, to 15,000 on the 4th and to 15,000 on Saturday, and closed weak. The usual weekly summary has not come to hand, but the receipts have been about 10,000 bags, against 17,000 for the preceding week, and as stock is 15,700 bags, against 42,800 bags, the shipments will have balanced the supply, about 45,000 bags were shipped for the United States by three steamers.

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN AUGUST

Atlantic B. S. S.	10,000
Adela, Johnson & Co.	10,000
Karl, Valdes & Co.	10,000
Wm. L. Moore & Co.	10,000
Wille, Schmalz & Co.	10,000
Haid, Rand & Co.	10,000
Steinhardt, Steinhilber & Co.	10,000
J. W. B. Puchner	10,000
W. F. M. Lanchin & Co.	10,000
Rich. Richter & Co.	10,000
Paul, Norman & Co.	10,000
Levinson & Co.	10,000
Karl, Kirsch	10,000
Paul, Norman & Co.	10,000
Norton, Hargreave & Co.	10,000
Zenka, Runtz & Co.	10,000
P. S. Nicks & Co.	10,000
Osten & Co.	10,000
Rodolph, Bonga & Co.	10,000
August, Leitz & Co.	10,000
Camp, Frenk & Co.	10,000
Camp, Frenk & Co.	10,000
Pierre, Pader	10,000
J. P. J. P. J. P.	10,000
Sequeira & Co.	10,000
Paul, Norman & Co.	10,000
Osten & Co.	10,000
Dias, Pereira, Almeida & Co.	10,000
Mello, Lacerda & Co.	10,000
Wasson, Rader & Co.	10,000
Large Div. & Lanchin	10,000
Rum & Co.	10,000
Summaries	10,000

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Sequeira & Co.	10,000
Paul, Norman & Co.	10,000
Osten & Co.	10,000
Dias, Pereira, Almeida & Co.	10,000
Mello, Lacerda & Co.	10,000
Wasson, Rader & Co.	10,000
Large Div. & Lanchin	10,000
Rum & Co.	10,000
Summaries	10,000

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HOGG, LEFEBVRE & Co.

71, RUA 1ª DE MARÇO

Sole Agents for

John Robertson & Son, Dundee.

Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

M. B. Foster & Sons, Ltd., London.

Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, Old Tom Gin, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, &c.

J. & E. Atkinson, London.

Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.

Peck Frean & Co., London.

Biscuits.

Champagne Extra Dry, Brandy, Wines, Liqueurs, etc.

THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKY

IS THE

MOUNTAIN DEW

from

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co.

LEITH.

For those who have used this well-known brand, no further commendation is necessary. A single trial is sufficient to demonstrate its superiority.

Sole Agents:

ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES,

3 m.

112, RUA DO OUVIDOR.

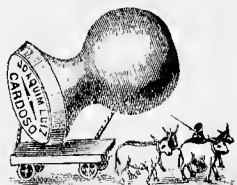
MANUFACTURE

OF

INDIA - RUBBER STAMPS

and Offices for

Zincography, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.



Agents are accepted in all localities.

JOAQUIM LUIZ CARDOZO

18, RUA DOS ANDRADAS, 1st floor.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. me M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large stock of best English-made underwear for Gentlemen and children. Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to order, most carefully made and with promptness.

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without changing parts.

Type Cleaning.—The types are cleaned in five seconds time, without touching with hands.

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands or loss of time in changing ribbons, the latter being reeled from the spool on which it is purchased to the machine spool.

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard, with capital shift, locking shift, and celluloid keys—the latter being black and white, as recommended by eminent oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic paper shift ribbon changing device, ease in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickelled and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

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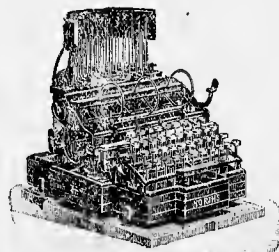
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